The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
COIMBATORE.

Welcome address by

Sri G. D. NAIDU,

President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.

and speeches by

Dr. J. S. PATEL,
Agricultural Commissioner, I. C. A. R., New Delhi,

Sri B. M. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Chairman, Agricultural Engineering Committee,

Mr. G. W. GILES,
Ford Foundation, New Delhi,

Sri F. C. GERA,
Dy. Secretary, Krishi Bhaven, New Delhi,

Sri D. A. GADKARY,
Director of Minor Irrigation ; Maharashtra, Poona,

Sri S. P. JAURA,
Secretary, Agricultural Association of India, New Delhi,

Sri SARDAR SATWANT SINGH,
Nasirpur Farm, Patiala

Hon'ble Sri P. CHANDRA REDDY,
Chief Justice, High Court, Andhra Pradesh,

Sri D. N. KHERDEKAR,
Agricultural Implements Specialist, New Delhi,

Sri N. S. REDDY,
Joint Director of Agri-Engineering, Madras,

Sri E. G. K. RAO,
Head of the Division of the Agricultural Engineering
Research Institute, New Delhi,

Sri A. A. MEMON,
Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Poona.

at the Tea Party to the Members of the
Agricultural Engineering Committee,
at "Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore
on 7th May, 1962.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
COIMBATORE.

Welcome address by

Sri G. D. NAIDU,
President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.

and speeches by

Dr. J. S. PATEL,
Agricultural Commissioner, I. C. A. R., New Delhi,

Sri B. M. LAKSHMIPATHY,
Chairman, Agricultural Engineering Committee,

Mr. G. W. GILES,
Ford Foundation, New Delhi,

Sri F. C. GERA,
Dy. Secretary, Krishi Bhaven, New Delhi,

Sri D. A. GADKARY,
Director of Minor Irrigation ; Maharashtra, Poona,

Sri S. P. JAURA,
Secretary, Agricultural Association of India, New Delhi.

Sri SARDAR SATWANT SINGH,
Nasirpur Farm, Patiala

Hon'ble Sri P. CHANDRA REDDY,
Chief Justice, High Court, Andhra Pradesh,

Sri D. N. KHERDEKAR,
Agricultural Implements Specialist, New Delhi,

Sri N. S. REDDY,
Joint Director of Agri-Engineering, Madras,

Sri E. G. K. RAO,
Head of the Division of the Agricultural Engineering Research Institute, New Delhi,

Sri A. A. MEMON,
Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Poona.

at the Tea Party to the Members of the Agricultural Engineering Committee, at "Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore

on 7th May, 1962.

The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
COIMBATORE

On the 7th May 1962 Sri G. D. Naidu, President, The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Limited, Coimbatore arranged a Tea Party in honour of Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi, Sri B. M. Lakshmipathy, Chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Committee, and other members of the Agricultural Engineering Committee, I. C. A. R. New Delhi. In welcoming the guests Sri Naidu stressed the need for giving priority to Agriculture with a view to solve the food problem of our country, which is of foremost importance.

Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner, I, C. A. R. New Delhi thanked Mr. Naidu for his hospitality and the interest evinced by him for improving the industries and also for the development of Agriculture in the Country.

Sri B. M. Lakshmipathi, B. E, M. E., M.R.A.S.E., Chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Committee, I. C. A. R. New Delhi thanked Mr. Naidu for his spirit of public service, for entertaining people and for keeping all his friends quite homely in his own residence.

He traced the working of the Agricultural Engineering Committee under the I. C. A. R. and said that the Agricultural Commissioner has been paying special attention to the upliftment of the under developed Agricultural Engineering profession with a view to improve the Agricultural Implements towards the progress of the country.

Mr. G. W. Giles of Ford Foundation New Delhi, Sri F. C. Gera, Deputy Secretary, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi, Sri D. A. Gadkary, Director of Minor Irrigation, Poona, Sri S. P. Jaura, Secretary, Agricultural Association of India, Sri Sardar Satwant Singh, Nasirpur Farm, Patiala, Sri P. Chandra Reddy, Chief Justice, High Court, Andhra Pradesh, Sri D. N. Kherdekar, Agricultural Implements Specialist, New Delhi, N. S. Reddy, Joint Director of Agricultural Engineering, Madras, Sri E. G. K. Rao, Head of the Division of Agricultural Engineering Research Institute, New Delhi and Sri A. A. Memon, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Poona spoke at length about the importance of Agricultural Engineering in our country, Cow-Dung-Gas plants and Solar energy and allied subjects connected with Agriculture. They all paid high tributes to Sri G. D. Naidu for his industrial activities and hospitality and thanked him whole-heartedly.

Welcome address by

Shri G. D. Naidu,

at the Tea Party to the Members of the Agricultural Engineering Committee, at "Gopal Bagh" on 7th May 1962.

Dear Friends,

I am glad to welcome our chief guests Dr. J. S. Patel, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi, Shri B. M. Lakshmipathy, Chairman, Shri Gadkary and Members of the Agricultural Committee. I need not tell you anything elaborately about them here, as I had introduced to you almost all the members when they were here last year for another Committee Meeting connected with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

I am glad to introduce the following members, who have also come this year:

1. Shri D. A. Gadkary, Director of Minor Irrigation, Maharashtra State, Poona, Chairman of the Agricultural Engineering Committee for more than 7 years.
2. Mr. E. G. K. Rao, Head of the Division of the Agricultural Engineering, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. (Special Officer for Research in Agricultural Implements).

3. Mr. G. W. Giles, Consultant in Agricultural Implements, The Ford Foundation, (Package Programme) New Delhi.

4. Sri C. P. Raju, Workshop and Agricultural Engineer, The Nizam Sugar Factory, Shagar Nagar, Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh. He was previously Agricultural Engineer, Agriculture College, Coimbatore for some years.

5. Mr. S. P. Jaura, Secretary, Agricultural Machinery Association of India, New Delhi.

6. Shri A. A. Memon, Professor of Agricultural Engineer, Poona.

7. Shri H. K. Mohanty, Joint Director of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar, Orissa State.

8. Shri Chikke Gowda, Secretary, Young Farmers' Association, Bangalore.

In the last year's committee meeting in Delhi, I gave some suggestions, some of which have come out for practical use, though not 100%. No doubt there are many obstacles and the old red tapism method comes across in any developments to be carried out.

Thousands of crores are allotted for various other works and projects. Unfortu-

nately the Planners did not consider which one should be given priority to be carried out and which one should be allotted on priority. If we analyse the Third Five Year Plan one can see that the planning drafted by the mere Planners has not been done by Planners who have practical experience.

Unfortunately no one was bold enough or able to change this plan, while each State has been competing with the other by demanding more and more increased allotments. Accidentally the Planners have copied and ordered many River Valley schemes with big power projects and irrigation projects in addition to fertilizer, steel and a few other factories. The schemes carried out by our Government are very many and all of us in the country have to praise and appreciate our Government for that. But when we analyse all the other schemes and plans, not even a single one is without the vast waste of our valuable energy and wealth.

I don't want to take much time enumerating all these here. If we want to get success in our aims in the development of our country, the first thing that we should do is to take care of our food problems. Secondly industries, then comes

housing problem, education, and then only the luxuries such as cars, refrigerators and all other wasteful things. When food and employment are our main problems no crores are coming out for them, but I notice that some institutions in other countries are coming with crores of rupees and some without knowing what to do and what our countries needs are.

Of course we have to thank various foreign countries for their help in time with vast quantities of food grains as well as funds. Everyday we are seeing news in the News Papers. One day a meter factory comes to being at a cost of 50 crores, another day a boiler factory is started for 30 crores, heavy industries for 20 crores and chemical factories for 10 crores and so on, but not so many crores for Agriculture or Agricultural Industries.

Recently I read in a paper that in this State alone, the Government is intending to give 12 crores of rupees as loan to agriculturists. I do not know for what purpose this loan is given. Perhaps this loan is to be given for their mere existence for 10 or 20 years. According to our experience they can repay their existing loans only if we remove their other difficulties or their other needs. Otherwise no one is going to

get any benefit by these loans, but they would use the loans for their existence for a few years more.

Instead of these loans, these 12 crores were to be given for the manufacture of agricultural implements and demonstrations and for their distribution in addition to other facilities in all the 12 districts of our State, as suggested by the Commissioner and the Chairman, the Government may get enough and more benefit in terms of results and the public also may get two or three times more food in terms of increased food production. In the same way instead of spending crores and crores on the Industrial Estates and the aimless technical education thrusted in a wasteful way, if the Government takes a little interest and remove the obstructions and utilise such amounts as capital for food production with very good yield, the position may improve.

No doubt many of these technical schemes, housing schemes, loan schemes are necessary, but there is no urgent need for these. We want them later on, when we have our foundation laid in other main lines.

Yesterday I read in a paper that the Government have allotted one lakh of

rupees on music to grow more food. Five or six years back I went to a college to give a valedictory address to the Agricultural Students. I came to know that a research was going on and they said that they are successful in increasing the growth and yield of plants by regular music.

I gave my opinion that the musical sound could only reduce the growth or kill the plants but cannot increase the yield as the plants have no sense of hearing or enjoying the musical sound. I doubt whether they have got any such effect to increase the growth of the plant or the yield.

One other violinist also said that the yield per acre would be doubled by music. But there is no news of doubling the yield for the last two years. Now we have to wait for one or two years more to see the result of 100,000 rupees grant on music to grow more food. All such doubtful experiments with huge expenses are carried on, when we have the urgent need to meet out our expenses for solving the food problems.

Our friend Mr. E. G. K. Rao from Pusa Institute gave some figures that the heat generated by available cow dung gas can

meet out the whole requirement of the country and there would be a little more surplus quantity available for other purposes also. In that case no other fuel may be necessary.

By removing the gas from the cow dung the quality of the manure is not spoiled. Of course he said that on this point still some more experiments have to be made. If we make such experiments it will be good. Here also one Mr. Krishnaswami Gounder is using cow dung gas for the whole of his household use and also for power to run some machinery.

Here in this premises also I have one cow dung gas plant which is used for stoves and compressing cylinders and used for cylinder engines for compressing or used for razor blade tempering plant.

Unfortunately up-to-now I have not calculated the cost or quantity or quality. But it is working.

I don't know whether Mr. Krishnaswami Gounder has taken out a calculation of the cost.

Then Mr. N. R. Reddy mentioned about a solar instrument experimented in Netherlands and Australia. It will be very useful if we make research and if we are successful in getting something from

solar race, which we get in plenty all over country throughout the year.

I think he is making some experiments in this line also. For such real useful purpose if we spend any amount on these experiments it would be worthwhile and there won't be any need for our Minister Mr. Bhakthawatchalam to give advice to the Forest Officers and others to grow more trees for fuel purpose.

Sardar Satwant Singh mentioned that the implements imported by the established importers for 400 rupees are being sold for Rs. 1200/-. This is only 3 times more than the imported price.

I know some instances such as slide rules imported for Rs. 25 to 35 are sold for Rs. 100 to 150 each. To remove such high costs the only way is to give licences to everyone who may apply for them.

In the same way motor parts are also sold at 4 times to 8 times the imported price. For this if licences are given to actual users the prices cannot soar like this.

On representation this year they have changed the policy of issuing licence for a fleet owner owning 25 and more buses. In our country more number of fleet owners are owning less than 25 buses. I do not

understand why this difference. When they have one or more buses such privileges should be given to them also. Only a High Court has to decide. Otherwise no use of the change in this policy.

I hope the Commissioner would recommend to the Import authorities to give licence to the actual users to import any materials in any quantity without any such conditions as mentioned above.

Mr. Kherdekar showed me some small cheapest gadgets which will be very useful for Agriculturist and he has deviced several other implements also for agricultural purpose. Unfortunately he also has not got a workshop and other facilities to go ahead according to his inventive brain and speed. If such enthusiastic people are given a free hand for such experiments we can get real benefits than many of the capital wastes, as the benefits of such researches can be used throughout the country with better results.

I hope our Commissioner and the Chairman would take more interest in such developments and they will give us their sane advice and we shall follow and carry out the same.

Thank you all.

Speech by Sri G. D. Naidu

Dear Friends,

Now I request the Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Chandra Reddy to preside over this function. Though it is not in this programme now, fortunateley I got him here. I invited him and he agreed to come here. Now I am requesting him to preside over this function (cheers).

Speech by

Dr. J. S. Patel.

Agricultural Commissioner, I. C. A. R., New Delhi.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Last year we had a similar function in this very hall. At that time, I was not aware that my speech was being tape-recorded (laughter). But when I discovered to my horror that all the things which I have stated have been tape-recorded, I went into conspiracy with someone - of course Mr. Naidu was not in that conspiracy - to erase every impression from that tape-record and I was greatly amused that he substituted. (Laughter).

Mr. Naidu: Two tape-recorders are recording this time. Two (laughter). This year, knowing this trick Mr. Naidu has put two tape-recorders, not one! (Laughter).

Well, Mr. Naidu is a very generous and a warm hearted host. We like him all the more because he takes a great deal of interest in what I may call, all depressed and scheduled activities in India. All for those who are handicapped and backward, Mr. Naidu comes to their rescue.

In this country we have a G. D. Foundation. Just as Mr. Giles belongs to Ford Foundation many belong to G. D. Foundation particularly in Coimbatore and in Madras and that is a foundation based and built up by the sole effort of Mr. G. D. Naidu who really has contributed a great deal to the building up of the industrial and mechanical activity around Coimbatore. In this connection I would also like to make a reference to the excellent work done by the institute which was some time ago and I believe is still probably known as the P. S. G. Naidu Institute at Peelamedu. They also have contributed a great deal to the building of the agricultural implements in this place.

Coimbatore is a place remarkable in many ways. If you get into Gopal Bagh, Gopal Bagh is an universe of its own. There are young and old. There are people interested in cars, radios, razor blades, carbon papers, education, medicine, and so many things; and what is more, they don't often lecture but they give advice, most prominently as you would notice on your right and on your left. So, this is really a complete institution by itself and this is one, an institution which is unique in its character, because it has been built up by a public man for the good of the public

and he has specialized in being ruthless – in pointing out all the flaws that exist in public activities and public spheres. Such men to my mind, when they are very perfect in a singular service, they are pointing out and drawing your attention to all the flaws that exist.

Gentlemen, we meet here every now and then and I am very glad for one thing this time, that all the Agricultural engineers have been garlanded. Now they will be honour bound to push the cause of Agricultural implements further during the next one year till we meet again; because they have been chosen and marked out to lead this cause and this activity which is suffering can only go up if officials, non-officials and public men, all combine together in the great task that is ahead of us.

I would like also to take this opportunity to thank our friends at the Agricultural College and in the Engineering Colleges as well who have taken very keen interest in the field of Agricultural Engineering. I have great hopes that Coimbatore with the three Engineering Colleges and one Agricultural College will really lead in the field of Agricultural Engineering and Agriculture and it will occupy a very privileged position in the country in the development of Agriculture as a whole.

To you Sir, who are here in the capacity of a Chief Justice but more in the capacity of a person who is to judge the progress, I would only say this that this is a cause which has been sadly neglected in the past and you would therefore judge us being aware of our short comings and being aware of the fact that this is a new field in which we are venturing forth, forward and there will be many mistakes that will be made and the judgement is very, very long.

To all the guests who have responded to Mr. Naidu's invitation and gathered this evening to welcome us and on my personal behalf and on behalf of my colleagues, who are members of the Agricultural Engineering committee I would like to thank most sincerely for the warmth and affection and welcome shown by them.

Gentlemen, thank you very much. (cheers).

Speech by

Sri B. M. Lakshmipathy

Chairman, Agricultural Engineering Committee.

Mr. G. D. Naidu, Chief Justice Mr. Chandra Reddy, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have very little to say after what have already been spoken by Dr. Patel. We can only say that the Committee which was formed about ten years back by the I. C. A. R. was first headed by as Chairman by Mr. Gadkary, my predecessor and the mantle of Chairman has been thrown on me by my old friend and Colleague Dr. J. S. Patel after he came to Delhi.

Many things have been said about the Agricultural Engineering profession but I would very much have liked to have seen Dr. Krishnamurthi, Dean of the Agricultural College, present on this occasion. This morning when I met him and asked him, he said he would be attending the function, I am unable to understand his absence. I hope he will feel that we, the members of the Committee will feel his absence particularly on this occasion, being a very

intimate and an old friend of Mr. G. D. Naidu, I feel he should have been present here more than anybody else.

After having spent nearly 16 years in Coimbatore in the Agricultural College in different capacities I have known Mr. Naidu very intimately and to-day I find that his spirit of public service, for entertaining people, for keeping his old friends quite homely in his own residence here is still being continued without any sort of diminishing effect, except that I am not there, that is the only deficiency I think he has to complain.

Now coming actually to the question of agricultural implements, it had been a very difficult subject, I think a part of the engineering profession which in the early stages received more or less a step-motherly treatment from the sister engineering profession. Thanks to my friend the Commissioner Dr. Patel, ever since he assumed charge of the post of the Agricultural Commissoner with the Government of India, he had been paying special and very enthusiastic attention to the upliftment of the under-developed branch or shall I say under-developed engineering profession and we hope that before his term is completed, we will be able to give him a

good account particularly with regard to the progress of the various centres that are supposed to be opened by the Government of India in the different States of India.

There has been one problem that has been agitating. On the one hand they are talking of agricultural implements Agricultural machinery, improvement of bullock drawn and animal operated units and also the power operated units.

On the other hand there is the question of the diminishing of the holdings. But how these 2 items are going to be equated is something which we are unable to imagine. I expect some of the politicians who know the minds of the Government and the people at top will be able to say exactly what the future of Agriculture is in this Country. Uuless there is consideration of holdings and increase in the per capita land to be held by an individual or a family, I think you can expect little or no improvement because the smaller the holding, the smaller is the capacity of the individual farmer to invest money on improved things or costly items.

Any way these are all opposing forces and whatever we do has not been able to bear fruit in the anticipated manner. But

in spite of all these, the committee is endeavouring to do its best and we hope some results will be achieved soon.

I have nothing more to say except to thank you again once more for having made it convenient to attend this function held in the honour of the committee and also to thank those colleagues of mine on the committee who have specially requested the Govt. of India and particularly the Commissioner for arranging to hold the meeting in the Coimbatore District, particularly in the capital of this district.

Thank you once again. (Cheers)

Speech by

Mr. G. W. Giles,

Ford Foundation, New Delhi.

Mr. Naidu, Distinguished Guests,
Mr. Chairman and Friends.

This is a land of opportunities and why do I say this? For agriculture, India has one of the greatest, the largest mean annual radiation and transities of any nation in the world. There are only a few nations that have a larger and more of sunshine full year and one of those nations is India.

Sunshine is the fuel that makes the motor inside of the plant run and it doesn't cost you anything. India has one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. Water is a necessity and I am always amazed as I go about India and see the large extensive vast and flat levelled lands highly productive in soil. You are building fertilizer plants. You are developing new varieties of manure and seed and now you are hard at work at developing the equipment, the agricultural implement by which agricultural operations are carried out.

There are some who say that in a country where you have an abundant supply of labour, that mechanization has no place and to that I will take an exception. It is not a question of to mechanize, or not. It is only a question of to what degree, because when you put into the hands of a man a set of tools to work on a farm, you have started him on the way to mechanization. Any body that uses a tool is mechanized to a degree. So, it is only a question of to what degree are you going to mechanize agriculture? And the answer, of course, is what is most economical.

I say this is a land of opportunities for mechanization and the interest on the part of the Agricultural engineers who are responsible for this job bear me on this regard.

Thank you.

Speech by

Sri F. C. Gera

Dy. Secretary, Krishi Bhaven, New Delhi.

Mr. Naidu, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dr. Patel asked me about a week ago that I should attend this meeting of the Agricultural and the building committee of the I. C. A. R. Well, on reaching this place, I must say I am happy that I accepted the invitation. This is my first visit to Coimbatore and first meeting with Mr. Naidu and I dare say that it is a case of "Love at First Sight". I really did not imagine that first. Excellent work has been done in this estate. It is well fitting that the Agricultural and building committee of the I. C. A. R. should meet here at this place which is humming with engineering activity. Mr. Naidu told me about an hour ago that as a result of the training given to a 12 year old girl, she had been able to manufacture a radio all by herself. He quoted other instances also where people with six weeks' training are able to do similar work but other people in established institutions are taken here to do and I wish all luck to the great experiment that has been carried on here.

We are here in connection with the work of the Agricultural Engineering

Committee and it would be fitting to say a few words about mechanization. I am one of those who believe in complete mechanization of Agriculture. If we are unable to mechanize, it is because we do not have the necessary resources. I see no reason why a farmer should be sweating from morning till evening in the blazing sun, while we know, other farmers in the rest of the world are using machines and having some leisure to themselves. The one reason why our villages are being impoverished and famined is this that anybody who gets educated leaves the village. If every worker is mechanized, I would have no doubt that educated people will stay in the villages and the villages will not be deluded of leadership and talents.

When we go to the villages now they sometimes give the impression of slums. It is only because uneducated people are left in the villages and the educated people are drifting to urban areas. If we are able to mechanize, I am sure that our villages will really be looking very prosperous and pleasant colonies as they should be.

I wish all luck to the work of the Agricultutral Engineering Committee, actually they have great work to do, and I have no doubt, the result of this labour will contribute the prosperity of this country.

Thanks very much. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri D. A. Gadkary.

Director of Minor Irrigation ; Maharashtra, Poona.

Mr. Naidu, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Lakshmipathy has already told you that when the Agricultural Engineering Committee was formed by the I. C. A. R. about ten years back, I was privileged to be its first chairman for nearly seven or eight years.

Agricultural Engineering, according to me is not merely limited to Agricultural implements. Actually taking care of the land, taking care of the produce and the storage and all other things connected with it, legitimately come under the subject "Agricultural Engineering" and a soil conservation section was formed. The subject of soil conservation went out of the purview of the Agricultural Engineering Committee but agricultural implements is not the only subject which we would have preferred but construction of Agricultural farms, Agricultural other machinery, drainage, land drainage, farm structures, barns etc., were considered as of secondary importance as compared to the absolute necessity of immediate improvement in the

agricultural implements. The I. C. A. R. quite correctly immediately started an all India survey of the existing indigenous implements to see which of them are worth preserving. The first thesis of any improvement is first to find out which is the indigenous implement which is liked most and sought most by the farmer. So an all India survey was carried out and I may tell you that the I. C. A. R. has printed a big volume with remarkable information about the various implements available in India. Immediately there after we thought that we want tremendous improvements taking into consideration the improved implements that are available in the various parts of the world. Accordingly various implements were imported and work was carried out, improvements in indigenous implements have been started.

Now immediately when you say that you are carrying out an improvement someone challenges it and I say, "How do you say that it is suitable to a particular part of India?" Consequently the I. C. A. R. started testing centres practically in every State and consequently any good instrument or any implement supposed to be good enough for any particular state can now be tested in other parts of India as regards to suitability for the soil of the State.

So, Gentlemen, as stated, the agricultural engineering committee is concentrating on the improvement of the Agricultural implements. I would only submit that no sooner this work is out of our hands, other agricultural engineering problems will have to be tackled by that committee and I am sure that the members of the Agricultural Engineering committee will apply themselves to that part.

Well sir, I have to thank you on behalf of myself and my colleagues for the interest you have taken in us and in the Agricultural Engineering subject and giving me an opportunity for addressing this assembly on this occasion.

Thank you once again. (Cheers).

Speech by

Sri S. P. Jaura,

Secretary, Agricultural Association of India, New Delhi.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Ever since we have arrived in Gopal Bagh, we find that this is a place which has an atmosphere of its own. On behalf of the Agricultural Machinery Association I have belonged to this committee of Agricultural Engineering and I would avail myself of this little opportunity to tell you something in brief about the Agricultural Machinery Association.

This is an association which is - unlike many other associations - have a conflicting interest on it. They have the users to make the best amongst them who can actually think about the problems. They are not our members but we invite them and collect them to function on our various committees. Besides the users we have both the manufacturers and the traders, manufacturers of agricultural tractors and manufacturers of agricultural structure of small implements in the country.

Now besides these two interests who amongst themselves take that they are of

conflicting interest, although we believe that the ultimate interests of both are the same. We have the Government's representatives both from the Centre and the States who kindly advise us and function on our committees.

On behalf of this association I show my full co-operation to Dr. Patel in the achievement of the objectives of this Agricultural Engineering committee.

Thank you. (Cheers.)

Speech by

Sri Sardar Satwant Singh

Nasirpur Farm, Patiala.

Mr. Chief Justice, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thanks to the generosity and dogged persistence of our host Mr. G. D. Naidu that a visit to Coimbatore has become an Annual feature and in fact having been a widower of long standing, some people at home are feeling suspicious of why I come to Coimbatore so often. (laughter). Any way as a practical farmer of 25 years standing, I have had the privilege and pleasure of drinking deep at the fountain of calling an account of my association with the prospection of experts in agricultural engineering who have brought forth very prominently and in a very rational manner, the technological aspect of engineering. Unless it is co-ordinated with sound economic management and machinery is produced to suit the purse of the farmer, to suit the adverse climatic factors it will not have much application. The current short-sighted policy of some of the best established importers are persons dealing in import of machinery who have been meeting handsome dividends and still are charging 200 to 250% profit for the

imported implements which can and are being manufactured in this country for a price much less than the price charged but simply because they have the monopoly. They import these tractors, they force farmers to buy a particular implement and thereby they not only over-charge the farmer; again and again they deprive our manufacturing industry from acquiring a certain skill and efficiency in implement and trade.

So I beg all of you to create a public opinion and I assure that, particularly in Coimbatore and also to a great extent in a place like Ludhiana where the industries have set its foot and acquired certain efficiency. It is of national importance to go in for implements manufacturing trade. In fact it is a prize winning lottery ticket it is not only enrich you in the long run but it will also enrich the nation and also produce stabilized production at a higher level.

We only think that what all of you specially those in agricultural implements industry require is to have a greater association with professional engineers, professional agronomists and practical farmers. I find implements being produced here which are not related to the economic and actual needs of the farmers. To have that

optionem relationship farmer needs must be used increasingly a lot of implements, a certain substantial percentage of those implements supplied to farmers either on reasonable current term on some subsidised basis or on long term credit arrangement. Ultimately if you develop a market for the implements, we would be canalizing national energy for economic production. For the last ten years most of our energy specially in the industrial sectors have been used for merely human comforts like the refreigeration, automobile and we have gone too far. You must have a proper economic balance and use the potential so far created for economic production in agriculture and thus to strengthen our field.

Thank you Sir. (Cheers)

Speech by

Hon'ble Sri P. Chandra Reddy,

Chief Justice, High Court, Andhra Pradesh.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am really beholden to Mr. G. D. Naidu for inviting me to preside over this function. Of course he has lightened my function by himself acting as the president by calling upon several people to speak and allotting time to them. (laughter).

I was wondering why the mantle of presidentship had befallen on me. I am not an agricultural engineer. I am not an industrialist. I am not an engineer. Perhaps the solution to this problem lies in the idea that the judge is expected to adjudicate upon any dispute. (laughter) However here, no dispute has been presented before me nor arguments advanced on either side. But I was told by Dr. Patel that I must adjudicate upon the progress made in the field of agricultural engineering. Well, that doesn't need an elaborate judgement. The decree can be drafted in simple terms and in a few words i. e. from all the accounts I hear, there has been a heavy progress in that field.

It is very gratifying that the Government of India has been paying greater and greater attention to agriculture. A country like ours which is mostly an agricultural country needs greater improvement in the field. I hope, with the attention now being paid, with the introduction of agricultural engineering there will be greater production – agricultural production.

I do not propose to take up much of your time and I cannot make any contribution to the discussion on the topic of agricultural engineering. I am very much benefitted by the interesting talk and speeches made by several of the members of the agricultural engineering committee and since I had no opportunity of visiting the factories of Mr. Naidu, I cannot make any observations regarding the factories; but from all the accounts I hear, that Mr. Naidu is a remarkable man. His university, his school is the nature. It is quite remarkable that a man without university education, without any school education, without attending any institution to have become one expert in automobile engineering and in several other fields. We must really thank him for the service he has been rendering to the cause of industry. He has been taking great interest in the industrial development of our

country. We are very thankful to him for having brought us all together and especially giving me an opportunity to meet the members of the Agricultural Committee.

Let me once again thank Mr. Naidu and Dr. Patel and Mr. Lakshmipathy and other members of the committee.

Thank you once again (cheers).

Speech by

Sri G. D. Naidu,

Generally after dinner or after tea party there will be some music party or dance or some thing like that. But here there is no such function. Instead of that there are two incidents which no one knows upto now. Except Mr. Kannappar who was here, no one knows. If you want to hear that instead of a music or dance party, I will explain that.

In that, one incident concerns Mrs. Cherian. She is here now. Therefore I can tell clearly.

Then the other incident, some of these members asked me. "How do you have power to go through all these things?". That subject I have given 20 years back in this place when Mr. Kirk was the editor of "Life". Still he is editing that 'Life' magazine. I don't know whether he has printed this subject in the magazine or not. Do you remember? Yes. Yes. I too have forgotten that. Only when I saw you and one of these gentlemen asked me yesterday and when I saw you, that came to my remembrance. In 1942 that lecture was given here, "How the power is conserved to use for anything". That subject was

given here. I think he has published. I asked him to bring it.

Do you want me to tell you about the incident of the lady here? It happend some years back. I think every one here knows Mr. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar who was a very influential gentleman and he made this Coimbatore into so big a town and in his name there is an extension here called Rathnasabapathy Puram and he was a very influential man.

Once, against him I set up this lady to stand for Chairmanship. Very confidentially I started that. (laughter.) She agreed and stood there. She lost by one vote. Then Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar's daughter's marriage took place. On the morning of the marriage I printed some 600 invitation cards as: "Mr. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliar requests your presence at the tea-party in connection with his daughter's marriage on such and such a date in Avanashi Road." No place was mentioned. in it (laughter) and distributed. They were posted in the evening prior to the marriage, which would reach on the next day only after dinner.

Then Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar, sammandhi of Mr. Rathnasabapathy

Mudaliar asked me to send a car to the railway station to bring all the guests. I gave instructions to the driver to take the car to the railwaystation and if Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar came that particular car must be used for him. He managed to get Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar in that car. "If he gets into this car, bring him here to our house. If any body else gets in it, you go according to his instruction." Like that I gave instruction. Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar came to our house. Though Mudaliar arranged Patel's Bungalow for him, he came here. He went to Patel's Bungalow and he was not there. Then he thought that since Guruswamy Mudaliar was his friend he would have gone there and simply allowed him to stay here.

These invitations went. Two or three of them, to persons who were in opposition to Mudaliar, one to this lady, to one other person Mrs. Jayakaran. Mrs. Cherian and Mrs. Jayakaran were opposite parties. They were not going to each others houses. In that invitation I wrote, "I hope you won't misunderstand, you will come for this party." (laughter). Both of them came with their daughters. After marriage there were some tiffen that were extra. One by one, a few guests came and Mr. Mudaliar gave them soda, coffee etc. and they were

all exhausted. These two ladies went inside. Mudaliar's wife gave two pakoda, one in each plate. She came with her daughter and there was only one pakoda and the other lady also got only one pakoda. Who will take this one? No body took, and it was kept. Like that they were talking.

Then I went inside. I said, "See, you alone were invited. Why did you bring your daughter?" (laughter). Here there is only one pakoda. Then Mudaliar's wife went away. Then I turned this side. Dr. Narasiah, and one District Judge had come. Soda and other things were exhausted. For one gentleman there was nothing there (laughter). Then Uthukuli Zamindar came and asked. "Why can't you send this invitation a little earlier? I could have stayed here. Without knowing this, I had to go nearly 40 miles and come back. Why can't you send it earlier? "What is this invitation for? Mudaliar asked. Zamindar took the invitation and showed. Mudaliar got very angry. I went behind. (laughter)

Then here I arranged tea and refreshments for 300 people. I put some 20 boys at the gate. Who ever went inside and returned without tea, these boys would tell

them, "you didn't read the invitation properly, you have come here. That is not the house. It is the other house. You please come in and have tea" and directed them here. Here I had told Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar, "your Sammandi must be very tired on account of the marriage. He is not well. He wants you to receive the guests for the tea party". (laughter). Then he went and was standing at the gate received all the guests. (laughter). Then the party went on very well. (laughter).

Then I went to America and stayed there for nearly one and a half years and returned. I made some contacts with some business people. After coming here my work was tremendous and I could not attend. I could not reply to the letters of those American friends. They sent reminders after reminders for four months but I couldn't reply even for a single letter. Then they wrote to the American Consul whether G. D. Naidu arrived in India or not? (laughter). But he left this place four months back. Then the consul wrote to me. "Are you in Coimbatore or not. I want to know". Then I asked him, for what reason? He wrote back saying, "So many people have written to me."

Then I tried to reply to these letters. For one week I tried I couldn't. Then one

morning I locked the gate. For 30 days nobody could go in or out. Several people tried their best. Once D. S. P. came, the watchman refused to open the gate. Then he went and telephoned. I told him, "I will come to you" and I went to him. Mudaliar also came for some urgent work and he too was not allowed. He went and scolded me on the telephone. Then water meter inspector and electric meter inspector came. They were also refused entrance and the man at the gate spoke some harsh words and they went back and filed a case and a summons came. Summons also could not come in (laughter) and he went and told the Commissioner, and the Commissioner telephoned and I said, "Allright. Fix a date and I will come to the court."

At that time this lady came to see my wife. She was waiting, for hours together. Then she sent a letter saying "Mr Naidu this is not the way to treat the woman waiting at the gate for so long" and gave that letter to the watchman and went away. Afterwards for any invitation she did not come here. She did not come at all for 2 or 3 years. Then one another party was given to some gentlemen. In that her sister was there. So she had to come. She came here. I went and told in this meeting I am going to show this letter and I am going to

read this letter. "What do you say." She told "no, no please do not show. I will come hereafter." (laughter) From that time she is coming. Perhaps from now she may not come (laughter). About her son that I do not want to tell it now. I want to tell one more instance. Now I request all guests to come day after to-morrow – morning ten o'clock to inaugurate the six weeks' course. All the students are also here. Our Chief Justice has come here. He is going to inaugurate. At that time, I will give some important matters – important incidents connected with her son also. I will stop now. I do not want to prolong this. I do not know what is the engagement you have got and what engagements Dr. Patel has got, I do not know. I thank you all for coming here and I request all of you to come here day after to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Thank you very much.

Speech by

Sri D. N. Kherdekar,

Agricultural Implements Specialist, New Delhi.

Hon'ble President, Mr. Naidu, Dr. Patel,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is really a pleasure to come over here again and have contact with all of you people here. Just now our chairman has mentioned about one equation that the land ceiling is being placed by the government and on the other hand we are asking the people to mechanize their farms. It is very difficult to find out an answer for this equation. However what I would like to suggest is that the answer lies in the power for utilizing the type of mechanization that is being followed in Japan, because in Japan I was told that farms are small, the income of the farmers is much less and at the same time they have been in application to utilize machinery, even though some of the machines may be manually operated, some bullock operated and some power operated.

I therefore feel that it would be possible to mechanize Indian farms if you adopt the Japanese techniques, machines and implements. However in order to do this, we

must also follow the rigorous discipline, the industrialization and the dignity of labour as mentioned in this very hall on various placards. Therefore I feel that if we follow the Japanese technique, implements and machines and also follow the type of teaching methods, utilized by Mr. Naidu, it will be possible for us to mechanize our farms in the near future.

I would like to mention about a few simple hand tools for instance, there is the potato hand-hoe which would cost not more than Rs. 8/- but by which it is possible for ordinary small farmers to cultivate the land, to intercultivate the potato crops and to make furrows and ridges in the farm. In order to make the furrows, all that is required to be done is to cover the first blade of this potato hand-hoe with a ridge of attachment which costs only about one rupee and eight annas. There is an arrangement therein for also marking the various lines. If this kind of hand-hoe is given to our farmers who grow potatoes in the Himalayan region as well as in the Nilgris, I think it will be a help to them.

Similarly a simple type of fencing, material can also be prepared by using small, thin, sheet metal pieces. It may be pieces of which four corners or four points

could be turned. These sheet metal pieces can be fixed on coir rope or any other rope that is locally available. No doubt the life of such a fence will not be as much as barbed fencing, but at the same time it will be easily available in the villages. It can be prepared by the farmers themselves and even though temporary, it will be useful against cattle, particularly cows and buffaloes that roam near the farm.

I think that such simple ideas, if they are properly developed and utilized, they may help our farmers to grow more food.

Thank you.

Speech by

Shri N. S. Reddy,

Joint Director of Agri-Engineering, Madras.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Contrary to the wishes of our host, I feel it is my duty particularly to thank him, because he has more or less taken or made our task as an official host of the Government very much easier by canvassing all the delegates. So I am very much obliged to him in my personal capacity for having accommodated all the guests in connection with the meeting.

I am, before you, to talk to you about the possibility of harnessing the solar energy which I casually mentioned to Mr. Naidu for Agricultural purposes. I would make it very clear that I know very little about it, than an information passed on to me by an European technician who just returned from Netherlands and who is interested in taking up the production of the solar pump at Madras. He happened to approach me for the import of such a machine and naturally I asked him for details and what little details I have I just passed on to him which is really very interesting.

Well, the device is very simple in the sense that it aims at evaporating a volatile liquid and that liquid is being converted into gas. That gas is being made to work a small turbine which in turn actuates an electrical generator. The evaporation is done this way. You have got a coil welded on to a large zinc sheet. The zinc sheet is exposed to sun. By that heat, the coil gets heated up and the volatile liquid is supplied in that itself and that is converted into gas. That gas under pressure goes and impinges against a vane which in turn actuates a mechanisim and runs and generates power which is supposed to run a pump.

The principle looks very simple and he made it very clear that such a thing he has seen in Netherlands and all that he wanted was a permit to get it imported, one atleast when he could try. Well I said this is not a difficult task and if such a pump could be invented in India it will go a long way to help the agriculturists. I passed on this information to Mr. Naidu and also casually mentioned to Mr. G. R. Dhamodaran. He also added that he has seen one such contrivance in Rome but it was not giving any encouraging results in the sense, he confirmed the existence of such a contrivance but it is at a very enormous cost, but I was not sure whether it is of the

same type but the information I had from the British technician was, that the simplicity of evaporating a volatile liquid, say even a spirit and recover in the liquid form is so simpler and it could be possible for us with so much of solar energy to get it harnessed for useful purposes.

Well it is desirable to see what has been done, before we do any further research work. The research worker ought to first study the work done already, so that he may not waste his time and as soon as these details are available, I think we can make a start on this issue and if we succeed, it will certainly revolutionize agriculture in a country where sunshine is in plenty.

I really thank Mr. Naidu for giving me this opportunity to mention this to our technical colleagues.

The company here is the company at Madras. "Associated Exports" Madras, Mount Road. It is owned by a Britisher. Of course, managed by Indian technicians. He has promised to work. I could send you the pamphlets. All you could see is a slanting zinc sheet and below that these coils and then the gas goes into the machine. Make, he says, is patented. i. e. the turbine which goes and actuates is a patent device.

Speech by

Sri. E. G. K. Rao,

Head of the Division of the Agricultural Engineering
Research Institute, New Delhi.

I have been interested in the development of Cow-dung gas plant for quite some years now. You are all aware that the Indian Agricultural research institute in the course of their study had evolved a simple type of Cow-dung gas plant which is now popularly known as "The Cow-dung gas plant" and this device was developed about 18 years ago. Now recently the Indian Council of Applied Economic Research has conducted a survey, called Domestic Fuels in India which has been published in a book form by the Asia Publishing House. Now the data given in this survey has enabled me to review the work done by the I. A. R. I. and this study has resulted in some very interesting conclusions. Various people have attempted to estimate their total domestic energy requirements of India and the most famous and most well known of these estimates are, by Dr. H. J. Bhata in 1956 and by late Dr. M. N. Saha. But this is the first time a reasonably correct estimate of the domestic fuel status in India is available and according to this, the total domestic fuel requirements in India amount

to 97 million tons of coal equivalent, out of which only 2.5 million tons coal equivalent are met by coal and electricity and Kerosene. Now the balance of the requirement is met by dung to the extent of 39 million tons coal equivalent and fire wood to the extent of 32 million tons of coal equivalent and waste fire wood like twigs, leaves and so on to the extent of 23.5 million tons of coal equivalent. From this you will appreciate that a vast - nearly more than 90% of our energy requirement has to be met by the resources which have a harmful effect on our agriculture.

You know that the amount of dung consumed as fuels comes to about 350 million tons of fresh dung which represent a loss of about 12 million tons of nitrogen which if applied to the fields would result in the increase of food grains to the extent of 9 million tons. So, this is an enormous waste. The loss of nitrogen amounts to the production of 12 Sindhiri Factories every year. Now this is a serious matter, that as you will all agree.

Now in the course of the same survey, they have conducted surveys on the utilization efficiency of the various fuels. According to this if dung is burnt as fuel, the heat value, that is available for heating

your food is only 11%. But if the gas is burnt as fuel in a properly designed burner, the efficiency is 60%. Similarly all other fuels are also have been evaluated in the same manner.

Now you all know that in the cowdung gas plant the dung is not destroyed but the gas is produced which can be used as fuel and the dung remains available for manuring the fields. Now I tried to find out as to what extent this process could supplement our fuel resources. It is well known according to the results of the researches that one pound of fresh dung containing 80% water is about 1.18 cubic ft, of gas with a colorific value of roughly 12.70 British Thermal units. If the same quantity is dried, you get only .2 pounds of dung which if burnt will yield only about 750 B. T, V. of energy.

But you must not forget here that utilization efficiencies are different. So if you take the ratio, taking into account the utilization efficiency at 11% for solid dung and 60% for gas, then it is obvious that we can obtain 4½ times more of heat value by fermenting it in a gas plant than by burning it. Impact of this will be obvious manure study. Therefore nearly 40% of our requirements of domestic fuels is met

by burning dung and about 56% of our requirements of the domestic fuels is met by fire wood. So, since this gives a $4\frac{1}{2}$ times advantage, and the difference is not $4\frac{1}{2}$ times, it is very obvious that if you adopt cow dung gas plant on a very wide scale, you can meet all our energy requirements so far as the domestic fuel is concerned.

So, this was the basis of my conclusion for saying that it will be far more advantageous for us to adopt cow-dung gas plant and see that it is accepted as foremost on a very wide scale.

Now you wanted to know that – I have already explained to you, that about 40% of our domestic fuel requirements, that are taken is only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more. So we can completely stop that consumption of fire wood and such similar material and meet our entire domestic fuel requirements by burning cow-dung gas alone.

Thank you. (Cheers).

One pound of cow-dung has produced under Delhi conditions of experimentation 1.18 c.ft. of gas. The heat value at that will be 517.18 – that means about 5% more that will be about say 580 British Thermal units.

Now the value of cow-dung, the calorific value of cow-dung dried is 3840 British Thermal units. But by drying this one pound of fresh cow-dung you get only .2 pounds of dry dung. So, .2 × 3840. I have worked out the ratio here. I will read out the ratio. The ratio is – I have taken only 1.1 c.ft. 1.1×580×.6 which is the efficiency divided by .2×3840×.11 because 11% is utilized in efficiency. The ratio is 4.55 times. The calorific value is 580 B. T. V. per cubic foot and not for pound. 1.1 c.ft. per pound.

Speech by

Shri A. A. Memon,

Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Poona.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I came as a member of the Agricultural Engineering Committee of Indian Council of Agricultural Research to attend the meeting at Coimbatore during this week and Dr. Naidu had been the host to all the members of the Agricultural Engineering Committee. It was my good opportunity to come in very close contact with Dr. Naidu about whom I have heard a lot for the last several years and as regards his achievements in various fields of agriculture, engineering, medicine and so on.

As this opportunity personally is very fine to myself, several facts which it was hard for me to accept prior to this occasion when I saw these achievements personally. I am very deeply impressed by his achievements. Not only he has risen from a very humble position to such an admirable position in life and industry but also he has a great humanitarian inclination towards the development of personality of an individual in our country. He goes very deeply into the mind of a human being both technical and non-technical side.

While I was observing several of his programmes in connection with the hostel of the students, in connection with their daily training, in all his industries, I felt that he had a meaning in every little or big thing, that he programmed, in instruction side, in his construction side, in his maintenance side, in his production side, in his programme making side, there is a great system and a net work of organization from all the sides which has created a great regard in me. I many times wonder during these days about his energy, his enthusiasm, his versatile capacities and multifarious activities in which he has been keeping himself busy every day. Rarely I have found such a person in whom combination of such rare qualities of a human being are seen.

When I see his labour organization, when I see his educational organization I get deeply engrossed in thinking as to how he has built up single handed such a huge organization and when I see some of his posters in the workshops, in his house and various other places, I get a feeling that he is a born scientist and nearing to a genius. Dr. C. V. Raman has described him as a wizard of a man on one occasion. On another occasion, Dr. Raman has felt the need for a greater pen to write about

Dr. Naidu. Very great personalities of our country and abroad have paid great regard to his achievements. It is a great opportunity for the learners who come to join this institute to get the best in his institution and to get the best programmes that he has arranged. As in nature there is vastness, orderliness and system every where. I find in every programme day to day of Dr. Naidu that there is deep orderliness, system and meaning attached to every item.

Dr. Naidu is a self made person and it is some times miraculous in him to see how he has developed his inner personality along with his material personality. When I personally saw some of his achievements during these few days, I felt more and more inspired to study the achievements of this versatile genius. Perhaps I may get some more time in future to benefit myself from his closer association. As we have read that lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime. I strongly believe there is a lot, lot, lot to learn from Dr. Naidu in various fields of activities. As they say, after some great persons that the personalities in flesh and blood of an individual might be only an imagination, after some years I feel that we should take the greatest advantage of such a person.

In times to come, because the posterity might think and may not blame us that we have not taken the best advantage of such a great personality of our country. He has not only his all industrial development programme but the development of the personality of an individual is also deeply engraved in the bosom of his heart. I feel that with his interest particularly in the field of Agricultural Engineering in which I have been more interested due to my own professional attachment, Dr. Naidu will play a greater and greater role in the development of the activities of the agricultural engineering in all its aspect.

Some of the characteristics that I had the occasion to study of Dr. Naidu, by virtue of my closer contact during these days, I also observed that he has tremendous mental powers developed, perhaps some of those powers might have been gifted but lots of those which are self developed. As somebody has said that 'A genius is ninety percent perspiration plus ten percent inspiration'. I am not sure what is the proportion of inspiration to the proportion of perspiration in the development of personality like Dr. Naidu. I had the opportunity to be with him only for a very few days and I have developed very deep admiration for this son of our Indian

soil and feel very much gratified that such a technical genius has got a deep interest in the development of personality of an individual in all its aspects.

We had also the occasion during our stay at Gopal Bagh to see personally his transport organization, radio manufacture organization, clock organization and agricultural development programmes. In all these fields, there is a deep meaning in all the items of programmes that he has adopted day to day.

I strongly feel that Dr. Naidu is a great asset to our country. He is a large hearted individual and a charitable person, if it is properly utilized. From the posters that we see around just at the entrance of his house, a person at the first sight might not be able to understand the deeper meaning of those posters. Unless a person comes in close contact to know the mysteries behind the meanings of these posters, a person who has written this does not believe in giving alms and charities gives alms in lakhs but these charities have fuller meaning than the conventional charities of giving a few chips to beggars, to temporarily handicapped, helpless persons whose lives are spoilt, whose activities, whose faculties are not put to use when ultimately, meaning

less help is given to a person and therefore Dr. Naidu has definite programme of charity, a definite meaning of charity, a definite system, a definite order in every thing that he does.

He is a great source of inspiration. His labour organization has a very high moral, simply marvellous. The lowest of his labour individuals have impressed very highly in me because of their very high morality, integrity and character. He doesn't exert in an apparent manner but his mental exertions are very high. Because of this orderliness, discipline and system, he has built up all these organizations and his intelligence and character have helped tremendously to the application of his daily programmes of work.

I thank Dr. Naidu very deeply from the innermost part of my mind and am very greatly thankful to him for all that he has done for us all during our stay at this industrial ashram of Coimbatore and the impressions that I carry from this ashram will ever be engraved and remain in the deepest part of my bosom.

I wish Dr. Naidu lives more healthy and has a very, very long span of life so

that our country is benefitted to a larger and larger and larger extent. I pray therefore that such an individual like Dr. Naidu may enjoy long, healthy, peaceful life and be more and more useful to our country.

Thank you.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING COMMITTEE

Meeting from 5th to 8th May 1962
at Coimbatore.

PROGRAMME

5—5—'62 Saturday:

9-30 A. M. to 10-30 A. M.	Visit to the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore.
10-30 A. M. to 1-00 P. M.	Meeting of the Agricultural Engineering Committee at the Freeman Hall, Agricultural College.
2-00 P. M. to 3-00 P. M.	— do — Venue: "Gopal Bagh", Coimbatore.
3-00 P. M. to 4-30 P. M.	Visit to the P. S. G. Industrial Institute, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
4-45 P. M.	Tea - Host: Sri G. R. Damodaran, P. S. G. Industrial Institute, Peelamedu.

6—5—'62 Sunday:

6-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.	To Ooty and back.
5-30 P. M.	Tea at Gopal Bagh
8-30 P. M.	Dinner at Gopal Bagh
	General-Body Meeting of the Indian Society of Agricultural Engineers at Gopal Bagh.

7—5—'62 Monday:

8-00 A. M. to 9-00 A. M.	Elceetee Industries, Trichi Road, Coimbatore.
9-30 A. M. to 1-00 P. M.	Meeting of the Agricultural Engineering Sub Committee of the Rice Committee at the Freeman Hall, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
3-00 P. M. to 5-00 P. M.	Remaining part of the Agenda of the Agricultural Engineering Committee to be completed. Agricultural Commissioner will be attending. Venue: at Gopal Bagh.

7—5—'62 Monday:

5-10 P. M.	Tea - Host: Sri G. D. Naidu, President, I. L. W. A. Ltd.
7-00 P. M. to 8-00 P. M.	Meeting of the Agricultural Engineering Committee at Gopal Bagh.

8—5—'62 Tuesday:

8-00 A. M. to 9-00 A. M.	Meeting of the Agricultural Engineering Committee at Gopal Bagh.
9-00 A. M. to 1-00 P. M.	Visits: U. M. S. GROUP INDUSTRIES 1) Gopal Clock Works 2) Setright Ticket Issuing Machine 3) U. M. S. Victor Projector 4) D'Engineering Ltd. 5) U. M. S. Machine Tools 6) U. M. S. Blade Factory 7) U. M. S. Radio Factory 8) U. M. S. Body Works 9) Universal Radiators 10) Carbonink Products 11) Libra Photographic Industries 12) Podanur Research Garden 13) Siddha Research Laboratory.

8—5—'62 Tuesday:

3-00 P. M. to 4-30 P. M.	Visit to Textool Company Ltd., Patel Road Industries and Krishnaswami Gounder's Garden, Ganapathi.

*

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

from 5th to 8th May 1962 at Coimbatore.

LIST OF MEMBERS ATTENDING THE MEETINGS.

S. No.	Name and Address	Date and time of arrival	Plane or Train	Rooms	Return Ticket reserved.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s. American Spring & Pressing works, Marve Road, Malad, Bombay.	5-5-62	Train 7-30	Hostel -B No. 25	
2	Mr. B. N. Banarjee, Supt. Engr. & Joint Director, West Bengal, Calcutta.	4-5-62	Train	G. B. East Guest Room No. 6	
3	Mr. H. V. Bhargav, Agri. Engineer, Lucknow. U. P.	4-5-62	Train	G. B. Up-stairs N. E. No. 14	
4	M/s. Bharat Agri. Machanical Engg. Company, Alamganj, Patna Bihar.	5-5-62 7-30	Train	Hostel -B No. 23	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Mr. Chikke Gowda, Secretary, Young Farmers' Assn c/o Nanjappa Maistry, Power & Light, Hoskete P. O. Bangalore Dist.	5–5–62	Train		G. B. Up-stairs N. W. No. 19
6	Mr. D. A. Gadkary, Hirakani, 17 B/2, Erandavana, Prabhat Road, Poona–4.	5–5–62	Train		President (West) No. 20
7	Mr. G. W. Giles, The Ford Foundation 4 Tolstoy Mary New Delhi. 1.	5–5–62	Plane		Staying out side
8	Mr. F. C. Gera, Dy. Secretary, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.	7–5–62	After noon		G. B. Main Guest room or President No. 5
9	Mr. C. S. Iyer, Agri. Engineer, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.	5–5–62 7–30	Train		President East 13

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Mr. S. P. Jaura, Sec. Agri. Machinery Assn. of India. A. 1 Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi. 14.	3-5-62 3-30 P. M.	Train	G. B. Up-stairs N. W. No. 18	
11	Mr. D. N. Kherdekar, Agri. Implements, Specialist. New Delhi.	3-5-62	Plane	G. B. Main Guest Room or President No. 3	
12	Mr. B. S. Kumar, Agri. Engineer, Boring, Punjab, Ludhiana.	5-5-62 6-30	Train Cochin	President East	
13	Mr. B. M. Lakshmipathy, 13/G. Ormes Road, Madras.	4-5-62 7-30	Train B.M.E.	Staying out side	
14	Mr. A. A. Memon, Prof. of Agri. Engineer. Poona.	4-5-62	Train	G. B. East Guest Room No. 8.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Mr. H. K. Mohanty, Jt. Director of Agri. Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	4-5-62	Train	G. B. East Guest Room No. 10	
16	Mr. C. K. Menon, P. O. Kulapulley, Kerala State	5-5-62	Train	G. B. Up-stairs N. E. No. 16	
17	Mr. R. G. Menon, Agri. Engineer, Central Sugar Cane Research Institute Dilkusha P. O. Lucknow.	6-5-62	Train	President West No. 21	
18	M/s. National Engg, Co. Spatu Road, Ambala City (Punjab)	5-5-62 7-30 A. M.	Train	Hostel -B No. 21	
19	Mr. S. V. Patil, Prof. of Agronomy, College of Agri. Dharwar, Mysore State.	5-5-62	Train	G. B. East Guest Room No. 9	
20	Dr. J. S. Patel Agri. Commissioner I. C. A. R. New Delhi.	7-5-62	Plane	G. B. Main West No. 1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Mr. E. G. K. Rao, The Head of the Division of Agri. Engineering, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.	4-5-62 2 P.M.	Plane	G. B. Main Guest Room or President	
22	Mr. C. P. Raju, Workshop & Agricultural Engr. The Nizam Sugar Factory, Shagar Nagar, Via. Nizamabad, A. P.	5-5-62		G. B. Upstairs N. E. No. 17	
23	Mr. N. S. Reddy, Jt. Director of Agri. (Engg) Madras.	5-5-62 7-30 A. M.	Train	Staying out side	
24	Mr. C. S. Sridharan, Dy. Agricultural Commissioner, New Delhi.	4-5-62 6-30 A.M. or 7-30 A. M.	Train	Staying out side	
25	Dr. M. P. Sinha, Agri. Engineer, Bihar. Patna.	4-5-62	Train	G. B. East Guest Room No. 7	

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Major H. S. Sandhu, Rudhrapur. Dist. Nainital U. P.	4-5-62	Train	G. B. Up-stairs N. E. No. 15	
27	Sardar Satwant Singh Nasirpur Farm, Bhahadurgarh Fort, Patiala.	4-5-62	Plane	G. B. Main East No. 2	
28	Mr. V. Subba Raju, Supt Engineer, Dept of Agriculture, Hyderadad.	5-5-62		G. B. East Guest Room No. 7	
29	M/s. South India Metal Co., Shoranur. Palghat Dist. Kerala State.	5-5-62 7-30 A. M.	Train	Hostel -B No. 24	

NO REPLY

1. Mr. P. L. Goel,
   Director of Reclamation,
   Dandkanya Project,
   P. O. Koraput, (Orissa).
2. Mr. C. P. Malik,
   Director,
   National Building Organisation,
   Ministry of Works Housing and Supply,
   New Delhi.
3. Mr. H. D. Nargolwala,
   Housing Adviser,
   Ministry of Works Housing and Supply,
   New Delhi.
4. Irrigation Adviser,
   Department of Agriculture,
   Government of India,
   New Delhi.
5. Dy. Development Officer,
   Office of the Development Commissioner,
   Small Scale Industries,
   114, Sundernagar,
   New Delhi.
6. The Director of Soil Conservation,
   (Engineering)
   Ministry of Food and Agriculture,
   Department of Agriculture,
   New Delhi.
7. C. P. Srivastava,
   Chief Engineer,
   National Mineral Development Corporation,
   Kriburu (Orissa).

NOT COMING

1. Shri Bishan Mansingh,
   Chairman,
   Uttar Pradesh Board of Agriculture,
   Fatehpur District (U. P.)

2. Dr. S. M. Patel,
   C/o Jyoti Limited,
   Baroda-3.